

THE PORT OF SPAIN GAZETTE.

VOL. XV.—No. 14.

TRINIDAD: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1840.

Whole No. 1,491.

WEEKLY CALENDAR. FEBRUARY—XXIX DAYS.

Full Moon, 17th, at 9h. 46m. a.m.	High Water Dec. Port Spain. South S. M. P. M.
16th <i>Epiphany—Sunday</i>	12.53 3.32 3.2
17th <i>Epiphany of Moon, Inv. in Trin.</i>	32 3.31 2.5
18th <i>Trinidad captured, 1797</i>	11 4.17 4.37
19th <i>24 January Packet due Sun</i>	11.50 5.7 5.15
20th <i>Trinidad captured, 1797</i>	29 5.30 4.7
21st <i>Trinidad captured, 1797</i>	3.8 4.6 2.1
22nd <i>Trinidad captured, 1797</i>	10.46 3.4 4.5

FROM THE TRINIDAD ROYAL GAZETTE.

IN THE COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Notice is hereby given, that a Session for the Trial of Criminal Prosecutions will be held on **TUESDAY**, the Tenth day of March, next ensuing, and following days, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in Port of Spain; and the Stipendiary Justices of the Peace, Assessors, and all persons interested therein, are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Court,
THORNTON WARNER,
Esq. Recorder.

16th January, 1840.

FOR GREENOCK, The A 1 SHIP **HELEN.**

D. NICHOL, Master;

Is now loading, and will have early dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Captain on board or to

DENNISTOUN & Co.
King street, 10th February, 1840.

FOR GLASGOW, The A 1 fast-sailing BRIG **CHILMARK,**

G. PENNEY, Master;

Will have early dispatch.—For Freight or Passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to

DENNISTOUN & Co.
King street, 10th February, 1840.

For Charter, The fine BRIG **Earl of Dalhousie,**

222 Tons,

ALEXANDER WATT, Master;

Apply to
DENNISTOUN & Co.
King-street, 10th February, 1840.

FOR LONDON, To Sail on the 10th proximo, the fast sailing BARQUE **SAINT GEORGE;**

Has room for a few Hogsheads Sugar or Molasses, or light Freight.

GRAY, ROXBURGH, SPRUNT & Co.
Port of Spain, 4th February, 1840.

FOR LONDON The Barque **John Pirie,**

JOHN SKEENE, Master;

Will be dispatched early in the ensuing year.

For Freight or Passage apply to
CRABTREE & SCOTT.
South Quay, 23d December, 1839.

FOR LONDON The Barque **James Cruickshank,**

A. I.

JOHN YOUNG, Master;

To Sail about the middle of March.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Young or

PORTER & COCKERTON.
South Quay, 23d January, 1840.

FOR BRISTOL, The Bark **POMONA, A 1,**

THOMAS SMITH, Master;

Will be dispatched in April. For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain Smith, or

PORTER & COCKERTON.
South Quay, 23d Jan., 1840.

FOR CLYDE, FIRST VESSEL. The fast-sailing BRIG **CLAUDINE;**

Captain PAUL;

Will be dispatched in all next Month. Freight will be taken at a low rate, and Cash will be paid for produce of good quality. Apply to the Captain, or to

GRAY, ROXBURGH, SPRUNT & Co.
Imported by this vessel a few Tons of IRON, which may be landed on the Coast to suit purchasers.

Port of Spain, 17th December, 1839.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The Barque **ISABELLA, A 1**
EDWARD THORPE, Master;

Having most of her Freight engaged, will have quick dispatch. For Freight or Passage (superior accommodations) apply to

HENRY MURPHY.
South Quay, 12th February, 1840.

FOR LONDON,

THE very fast sailing BRIG
Greenock, A 1,
Captain MURPHY;

Has commenced loading, and having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will be despatched immediately.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

WM. CUNNINGHAM & Co.
King's Wharf, 7th Feb., 1840.

FOR GREENOCK, THE SHIP **WILLIAM,**

Captain BROWN,

Will sail in all February.

THE SHIP **ARETHUSA,**
Captain LYON,

Will sail early in March.

For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodation, apply to

GRAY, LOSH & Co.
Richmond-street Wharf,
31st January, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, THE FAST-SAILING BRIG **SCOTIA;**

Captain CALDWELL,
Now ready for Loading.

Apply to
GRAY, LOSH & Co.
Richmond-street Wharf,
31st January, 1840.

FOR GREENOCK; Warranted first vessel, The new, fast-sailing, British-built BARQUE **MEDORA.**

ROBERT ARTHUR, Commander;

Will meet with immediate dispatch. For light Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

GREGOR TURNBULL.
Marine square, 20th January, 1840.

FOR GREENOCK, The fast-sailing, A 1, Coppered Brigantine **HANOVER,**

ROBERT SHEDDEN, Master;

Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick dispatch.—Apply to

GREGOR TURNBULL.
4th January, 1840.

TO SAIL IN ALL THE PRESENT MONTH FOR CORK, The new first class Coppered and Copper-fastened Barque **COUNTRESS OF DURHAM,**

HENRY STOWE, Master;

Has room for about 50 Hogsheads Sugar, if addressed to their friends.—For Freight or Passage apply to

DARRACOTT, ADAMS & Co.
4th February, 1840.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. THE Subscribers are prepared to make Advances on Produce consigned to their Friends in Great Britain.

JAMIESON, RAMSAYS & Co.
10th December, 1839.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. THE undersigned will make liberal advances on Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and Cocoa, consigned to their Friends, Messrs. BARCLAY, BROTHERS, & Co., London, or on Sugar to ADAMS & SHERLOCK, BROTHERS, Cork, during the present crop.

DARRACOTT, ADAMS & Co.
King's Wharf, 3d February, 1840.

THE undersigned will make liberal advances on COCOA, consigned to their Friends in London, Cadiz, Malaga, or Gibraltar.

HART & LUCAS.
October 14, 1839.

FOR SALE.

The well-known, fast-sailing BRIG
SPHEROID,

254 Tons;

Carries about 400 Hogsheads of Sugar.—For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

D. FORBES SUTHERLAND.
Saint Vincent, 31st January, 1840.

THE Subscribers will make advances on Shipments of Produce consigned to their Correspondents in London.

CRABTREE & SCOTT.
South Quay, 23rd December, 1839.

FOR SALE, OR LEASE, The Las Cuevas Estate, ON THE NORTH COAST.

IT contains 400 Quarrées of LAND, fit for any kind of cultivation; it formerly comprised a Sugar Estate with Water Powers.

There is now in cultivation about 25,000 Cocoa Trees, and an abundance of Plantain Trees, in full bearing; a new Dwelling House, a Cocoa House, and other suitable Buildings.

An industrious practical person, with a small Capital, and the labor of 12 to 15 workmen, would ensure a revenue of 500 gas of Cocoa from its present cultivation.

Advantageous terms will be given, and further particulars made known on application to the Deputy Vendue Master, King Street.

Vendue Office, 29th October, 1839.

FOR SALE A COCOA and COFFEE ESTATE, on the Spanish Main, in the Province of Venezuela, Quarter of Point-a-Pierre and Valley of Yoco, containing One Hundred and Twenty Quarrées of Land, on which are planted 1000 Cocoa Trees, 4000 Coffee Trees, and 9000 Plantain Trees; with Build- ings, Stock, and one male Servant. For fur- ther particulars apply to Mr. JOHN SIMPSON, on the Property, or to

JOHN CUNAHAN.
Port of Spain, 31st January, 1840.

Trinidad Academy, 54, Park-street, at Dr. McEwan's House.

MR. H. MARQUAND respectfully in-
forms the Inhabitants of this Island,
that he has still room for a few Pupils in his
establishment.

TERMS.
Boarders..... 18 dols
Half Boarders, with dinner at noon 8 & 9
Day Scholars above 10 years..... 6
Ditto under 10..... 4

Boarders pay 3 Months in advance.
10th February, 1840.

Notice. THE Subscriber having in the environs of Maturin

150 excellent MULES
And 30 Pairs of Draft Oxen,
destined for Trinidad, begs all persons who
are desirous to obtain any such animals to
make their application to Mr. A. AMBARD, his
Agent.

JN. JUTAU.
Maturin, 1st November, 1839.

Notice. THE Subscriber having established him- self in this Island with the intention of exporting to Europe the FIBRES of the PLANTAIN TREE and FIG BANANA PLANT, will pay Cash for such quantities as may be delivered to him, at the following rates:—

Five perfect Dollars per hundred Plants,
cut six inches above the ground, the same
having already produced its fruit, and in its
natural state, with stems and leaves complete;
and Three Shillings Sterling for every hun-
dred pounds of the said article, the same
having been previously compressed in a mill,
and completely Sun-dried.

For further information, apply at No. 11,
East Corner of Brunswick Square.

31st January, 1840.

Notice. THE SUBSCRIBER having engaged the services of a number of good Work-men, will undertake all kinds of

MASON WORK
in this Town, on very moderate terms. The
Work to be performed in a substantial man-
ner, himself furnishing all Materials.

He has also for sale cheap
Temper and Building LIME
in full barrels, at Mr. FEAUTRIER'S Lime-
Kiln, near the Toll Gate.

ANT. ALEX. PIERRE.
Port of Spain, 4 Feb. 1840.

CROIL, TAYLOR & Co.

Have received ex *Cleopatra*—

20 SMALL Crates Earthenware, well
adapted for Retailers

30 Firkins and 10 half firkins Butter, heavy
weights

8 Barrels small Hams, 1st quality
Brandy in hogsheads and quarter casks
Soap in boxes

And ex *Isabella*, from London—
Gents' fine Beaver Hats—German Clocks—
Artificial Flowers, &c. &c.

13th February, 1840.

THE Subscribers have received, and offer for Sale— A few Dozen superior IRISH CLARET, Madeira, Sherry, and Port Wine PORK—Beef—Butter—Rice—Soap—Salt Wood Hoops—and

White Pine Lumber,
ALSO,
A lot of "Carron" Sugar PANS—and
20 Spanish Main MULES.

PORTER & COCKERTON.
South Quay, 13th February, 1840.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, at their respective Lumber Yards, the Cargo of the Brig *Georgia*, U. S., steam-sawed **P. P. SCANTLING,**

31,000 Steam-sawed 3 x 4 P. P. Scantling
32,000 ditto 4 x 4 ditto
20,000 ditto 4 x 5 ditto
10,000 ditto 4 x 6 ditto
17,000 ditto 5 x 5 ditto
8,000 ditto 5 x 6 ditto
7,000 ditto 6 x 6 ditto
13,000 ditto 3 Inch Plank
5,000 1 Inch Broad Boards

CRABTREE & SCOTT.
PORTER & COCKERTON.
South Quay, 13th Feb., 1840.

Notice. ALL Persons having demands against the late **WILLIAM THORNHILL**, are request- ed to send the same to the Subscriber before the 15th proximo.

HENRY THORNHILL.
February 13, 1840.

FOR LEASE. THE *Santa Trinidad* ESTATE, situate at Savanna Grande. Possession to be given on the first July next. The Property may be inspected upon application to Mr. W. H. GOULD, and further particulars obtained at the Counting House of

CRABTREE & SCOTT.
South Quay, 12th Feb., 1840.

FOR SALE, NINE Quarrées of LAND, known under the name of *Sine Qua Non*, situated at the foot of Naparima Hill, on the East side. For particulars apply to

WM. URICH.
12th February, 1840.

RECEIVED PER *CLEOPATRA*— **35 Crates Earthenware,** VARIOUS descriptions, which will be Sold cheap to Cash purchasers.

ELKIN & SIMMONDS.
February 13, 1840.

LOST. A NOBILIGATION, signed by FRANCISCO ALLANOS, for the sum of \$217, payable in all the current month of April ensuing, by order of the Subscriber, and endorsed by him.

A Reward will be given to any person who
will deliver up the same. This Obligation not
having been negotiated, the Public are cau-
tioned against accepting it, unless offered by
the Subscriber himself.

P. J. ESPINOSA.
11th February, 1840.

NOTICE. ALL Accounts due the Subscribers to the 31st December last (many of very long standing), as also to Mr. GEORGE PANTIN individually, are requested to be arranged on or before the 1st March next.

PANTIN, BROTHERS.
King Street, 10th Feb., 1840.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

TRINIDAD, 11th February, 1840.

For Sale, The OLD BUILDINGS at Cocorite,

Formerly used as the Ordnance Storekeeper's
Residence.

TENDERS for the same, in duplicate,
addressed to "The Respective Offi-
cers of the Ordnance," will be received at
this Office until the 2d March next, when
they will be opened in presence of the Res-
pective Officers, and the highest offer, if
approved of, accepted. The Buildings must
be taken down, and the Materials removed,
at the expense of the party purchasing them.
Further particulars required will be made
known on application to the Assistant En-
gineer at St. James's, or at this Office.

Notice. THE undersigned having opened an Office in Queen Street, next to the Custom- House, offers his services to the Public as a BROKER, to transact business with that department; and undertakes to Enter and Clear Vessels, and make out such papers as are necessary to facilitate the Landing and Shipping of Goods. His charges will be moderate, and attendance to business punctual.

THOMAS F. GOULD.
Port of Spain, 13th Feb., 1840.

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS AND SHIP STORES:

THE Subscribers beg to intimate that they
have at present on hand, a large assort-
ment of all descriptions of

Dry Goods, Provisions, and Ship
Stores,

which they offer for Sale on most advantageous
terms for Cash—among which are the follow-
ing:—

40 Hogsheads XX London PORTER.
23 Quarter Casks superior old SPANISH
SHERRY, imported from Xeres
PORK in whole and half barrels
HAMS all sizes in do.
OX TONGUES in kegs
Pigs' Tongues in do.
Lochine Herrings in kegs
Refined Sugar in puncheons (small loaves)
FLOUR in whole and half barrels
Butter in whole and half firkins
Refined Table Salt in 2lb packages
Sardines in one and two pound canisters
Split Peas, Pearl Barley, and Sago, in jar
and canisters
Oysters in 1 and 2 pint pots
Salmon in 1 and 2 lb do.
Carrots in 2 lb pots
Fine Tea and Ship Bread in canisters
Roman Cement in barrels and tin cases
Paint—Paint Oil and Turpentine—Painters'
Brushes, &c. &c.
A complete assortment of Carpenters', Slaters'
and Masons' Tools

IRONMONGERY, &c. &c.

Country Stores supplied on the most ad-
vantageous terms.

GRAY, ROXBURGH, SPRUNT & Co.
Port of Spain, 11th Feb., 1840.

THE undersigned have removed to the Store adjoining that of G. DE LA SAUVAGERE, Esq., where they offer for Sale the undermentioned Articles, which they have received on consignment:—

Pale and Strong ALE in Hhds.
East India RICE
BRANDY in Hhds.
Schiedam GIN in cases
BUTTER in Firkins
TENERIFFE
MADEIRA
SHERRY and
MUSCAT WINES in Qr. Casks.

And daily expected *Eliza Williams*,
A WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND CUTLERY.

HART & LUCAS.
King-street, 10th Feb. 1840.

Harbor Master's Office, 10th February, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given to the party or
parties owning or in charge of the Flat
at present sunk off the Fish House, that, un-
less it is raised from where it now lays within
one week from date, it will be removed at
their expense, the same being an obstruction
to the Harbour.

ROWLEY HILL STEWART,
Harbour Master.

rate not having yet been sent to supply his place, arose from the great scarcity of clergymen in the Diocese. There had recently been many deaths and although Codrington College supplied some Clergymen, still it did not keep pace with the demand. Since he had been here he had received intelligence of the death of another Clergyman at Nevis, making three within a short time who had died. With respect to Clergymen coming out from England, as soon as an application was made to the Church Missionary Society, the question put by him was, "Can you send me to Australia?" "Is there a vacancy?" If there was, the applicant was sent, such a dread was entertained of this climate by persons at home. He was most anxious to supply the vacant curacy here, but at present had been prevented by the want of a person to send, as when a Clergyman died, who held an old station, he was compelled to supply his place with another, in preference of sending one to a new station.

He was gratified to find that the Church was increasing in this island, and it had greatly increased notwithstanding the lukewarmness of some of its members. The Church to which they belonged had nothing to fear, as had been recently proved, by the immense addition to its members at home; and also by the support of those who, when the Church was assailed, had come forward in its defence.

In conclusion, he begged to thank the gentlemen present who were the parishioners of Trinity Church, for their attendance on that occasion. He assured them it would give him great pleasure at any time to advise them, either individually or as a body, and that any application from them would be immediately attended to.

THE COUNCIL MET TO-DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK—The attendance of members was thin—six only being present. The most important matter that came before the Board was a Despatch received by the last Packet, from Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a revocation, under the Royal Sign Manual, dated 26th November, of the power conferred, some six or seven months ago, on the Governor General—absolving and relieving him from all responsibility relating to Trinidad or its Government, and declaring that the Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of this Island, shall in future correspond directly with the Secretary of State, by which means the communication with London will be greatly facilitated. The Despatch also contains additional instructions to the Governor General, which have become necessary on the revocation of his former power.—On any question of urgent importance, the Lieutenant Governor is directed to seek advice from the Governor General, but the necessity for seeking it, and the advice when obtained, must be immediately forwarded to England, and laid before the Government. The necessity for seeking it will, we trust, never arise: we can scarcely imagine any circumstances that would call for it. The "conflicting opinions" have then, it appears, fairly descended to the tomb of "all the Capulets."

A memorial was presented from the three Wesleyan Missionaries, for assistance to support three Schools: \$200 for the one in Port of Spain, \$100 for School at Cedar Hill, and \$100 for School at Felicity Hall—\$400—they paying an equal sum. To be considered at the next meeting.

Seventy-four Dollars was voted for necessary repairs to the Registrar's Office.

Two Shillings Sterling per day was voted, for lodging money, for the Officer commanding the Detachment at the Main Guard.

The subject of the Powder Magazine was again brought before the Board.

A Memorial was presented from Mr. David for remuneration for extra duty and expense he had been put to under the Road and Census Ordinances. Prayer of the petition not granted.

The Attorney-General introduced an Ordinance to amend the Bread Ordinance—the Rural Police Ordinance—and the Road Ordinance—all defective in the enacting clause.—Read a first and second time.

Mr. Losh gave notice of a motion for reducing the North Naparima Road Assessment one half—the Assessment being at present very oppressive.

A Resolution from the Board of Cabildo, claiming payment of the rent of the Houses used by the Police, was laid before the Board.

The sum of \$5000 was voted, to be placed at the disposal of the Hospital Committee for the purpose of fitting up the Hospital and making the necessary repairs required.

At half-past 3 the Council adjourned sine die.

ST. LUCIA.

(From the Independent Press, Jan. 29.)

In this our small (and in the opinion of our neighbours, insignificant) colony, we take some credit to ourselves, for having done much since we descended into the political arena, to put down a system of slanderous misrepresentation of the character and conduct of our peasantry; as well as of the present position and future prospects of the proprietors of the soil.—We have shown by statements which admit of no refutation that the products of the colony have not diminished—that except from gross mismanagement (and where this has been the case, we have signalled out the parties that the truth might be made manifest) no Estate in the Colony has been deficient of the requisite command of labour, for carrying on the cultivation of the soil and the manufacture of the sugar;—and in no respect does the remark of Sir Edward Cust, apply to the people of this colony, when he states that "high wages, in the condition of the newly emancipated labourers in the colonies, instead of being an incitement to industry, are directly the reverse." If he could see the effect which fair wages for labour, has produced in this colony, he would not have written that "the habits and notions of the people leave them scarcely any wants to gratify beyond mere animal appetites"—or that "their highest luxuries even of food, are plantains and saltfish."

On a former occasion when treating of the "material" of our labouring population, we took that opportunity to shew that at the epoch of the

emancipation of our apprenticed peasantry, there existed in this colony a class of free able bodied peasants, consisting partly of apprentices, who had purchased their unexpired term of servitude, and partly of Martinique fugitive Slaves; amounting together, to about 2000. These persons, (nearly all males) under the injudicious system pursued before the emancipation, by the proprietors of Sugar Estates in this Island, were totally driven away from the culture of the cane-fields, by the refusal of the proprietors, either to employ them on wages, or even to allow them to put a foot upon the Estates. Thus rejected they sought an asylum on those lands which had been thrown out of cultivation during the existence of slavery, by the absorption of all slave labourers, into the large Sugar Estates; and the impoverished proprietors of these lands were most ready to grant leases, or sell on very favourable terms; so that these people became, from necessity, independent settlers and cultivators of provisions.

At present, however the temptation of wages of one shilling and eight pence sterling per diem, is found sufficient to induce these men to abandon that "life of indolence, and luxurious ease," and feasting on "saltfish and plantains" which is represented by travellers into Barbados and Demerara, as being the utmost limit of which the ambitious aspirations of the African race, extends; and to take their place in the cane-field, and perform with ready alacrity, during five and sometimes six days of the week the heaviest task that the drivers whip ever extorted from the listless "thews and sinews" of the most herculean slave!

To our Planters, therefore we say, in full confidence—turn to good account the present labourers whom you have at your disposal,—introduce amongst them, not rival immigrants and competitors as little skilful as themselves—but a class of superior agricultural labourers, capable of teaching them, and of introducing the improvement of Europe into our fruitful and inexhaustible fields.—and you then, will have nothing to apprehend from any competition, unless it be that which may be created by the weakness or wickedness of a Government, which shall snatch the bread from the mouths of our free peasantry; to gorge the clamorous throats of slave dealers and slave holders, who have scathed with fire and deluged with blood Africa's lands, to drag across the Atlantic her unhappy children, to till foreign soil and raise sugar, to supply the hoped for deficiency, to arise from the anticipated ruin of the British producer by "free labour."

One of those atrocious crimes which happily are of rare occurrence amongst our peasantry, was perpetrated on Saturday last in the immediate neighborhood of the Town.

It appears an old negro man named *Euzebe*, who was in the habit of cutting wood for sale, was discovered by a man named *Jean Baptiste*, a laborer in the service of Mr. Marchant, cutting some bamboo on the lands of that gentleman; and without provocation, and in spite of the prayers and entreaties of the poor old man, the brutal ruffian beat him with a heavy bludgeon, until life was totally extinct. It is a most melancholy feature in this case, that this horrible outrage was committed in the presence of more than one witness, but the offence was not denounced until the body was accidentally discovered in a state of advanced putrefaction on Monday morning, at an early hour, when the Attorney General was informed of the circumstances; and yet it was not till some hours afterwards that any step was taken for the examination or removal of the body, and this only through the exertions of the Chief Commissary of Police, and without his exertions the crime would in all probability have remained undiscovered.—The Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Drysdale, who was called upon by the Chief Commissary of Police, after a cursory view of the body, recommended its interment; but the Chief Commissary of Police not feeling satisfied, requested Dr. Clavier to make a further examination of the body, and it was then only that it was discovered, that the wretched man had been murdered, and that there was an extensive fracture of the skull.

The subsequent investigation made the Chief Commissary of Police, led to the discovery of the author of the crime, and he has been committed to take his trial.—*Ibid*, February 5.

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR LIGHT AT THE OPENING OF THE COURT OF POLICE, AT GEORGE-TOWN, DEMERARA.

In now addressing the Members of the Court of Police as its first meeting in the present year, I am desirous to concern myself rather with the future than the past—a retrospect of our proceedings can neither be instructive nor gratifying.

There has been, I regret to say, a considerable decrease in your produce—but not such as should excite despondency—it is notorious that for three or four months of the past year, not only were the canes unproductive, but in many parts of the Country, the means of conveyance from the field to the sugar works, were arrested by the want of water in the trenches.

The decrease, cannot, therefore be entirely ascribed to the change of our social system.—I trust that the produce of the present year will by its proportionate increase give reason for congratulation—the receipts of import and internal duties, have far exceeded their estimated produce, and the Civil List has been nearly covered by the surplus Customs alone.

In the mean time, it is consolatory to observe that such is the confidence in the permanency of property, that the price of those estates now in the market is far from being low—and I rejoice to say, that generally speaking, the Proprietors exhibit no inclination to part with their properties.

I cannot advert to this subject, and to the confidence which I have in the permanency of our system, without bearing testimony to the conduct of your labouring population, that they are less constant in their industry than when coerced, was to be expected; that they are so industrious, and so subject of gratulation. Their cheerfulness and contentment dissipate the fears of many, and exceed the hopes of all. Men whose ambition is who limited to mere freedom from coercion—who aspire to become landholders, and who know that by industry they can obtain their object, will not be idle; we have evincing proofs that in the acquisition of land, there has been no wish to quit the precincts of civilization.

Your Colony is remarkable for a small amount of crime, and there are but few cases of an aggravated nature. Your peasantry are submissive, obey the law and respect authority; at these latter qualities we may marvel—and my opinion will find its way to the Mother Country—when we consider the bad example systematically set, by those whose station in society ought to restrain them; and in whom reason ought to check the desire for personal influence amongst a small portion of the community, by reflecting that the mass

in this Colony neither sympathise with them, nor can ever participate in their views.

The efforts that have been studiously made almost from the period of Emancipation until the present moment, to revile those in authority, to lessen their influence and to bring their power into contempt—that have not been checked even by the respect due to Majesty itself, in the person of our most gracious Sovereign—have, luckily for this Province, failed to affect the multitude. Long may that multitude remain unaffected by such examples!

It is easier to pull down than to raise; you may rest assured, that without the influence of authority, your social system would soon exhibit feebleness. It is neither wisdom nor loyalty to patronise assaults on those on whom the social edifice may be said to rest.

Although I anticipated the best results from an Act which this Court passed for the Regulations of the Press—an Act which I thought, would, by fixing responsibility, restrain the publication of personal and seditious libels, yet I find my hopes have not been realized; this is not a matter of surprise, when men, who should denounce and suppress, are found amongst the list of the patrons and supporters of those who write down authority, and preach disloyalty—their notions of duty and right are so essentially different, from mine, that I can only leave them to the solace of their own conscience, while I allow the acts of authority to vindicate themselves.

In the measures which I brought under the notice of the Court of Policy during the last year, I carefully considered how our institutions could be extended so as to embrace some of our new citizens, and by the amended Town-Council Ordinance, the industrious have obtained their fair share of political power in regard to the municipal duties of Georgetown.

The state of the Capital of the Province demands your serious consideration—there is scarcely a case of yellow fever in the Colony, but may be traced to the neighbourhood of Water-street; the defective drainage, joined to the obstruction of Stellings to the full course and effect of the tide, which formerly carried away all impurities, now left behind—cause deadly miasmata to arise, which if not removed and checked by some most salutary and prompt alterations, both as to drainage and stellings, will soon affect the vital interests of the Colony.

Already there is a difficulty in obtaining sailors to navigate to your shores, and having once arrived, when they see the mortality and sickness prevailing amongst their comrades, they make vows not to return again. Merchants find difficulty in persuading youths from Europe to trust themselves in a Charnel-house, the name most grossly misapplied to the whole colony, and yet no efficient measures are adopted against the evil.

Your ships moored alongside the stellings, are under the fatal influence of the shore—it is for your decision whether a remedy shall be applied.

During thirteen years previous to April, 1837, when the mud flats on the river began to be thickly covered with buildings, giving to Water-street its present appearance, there was rarely a case of fever of any kind in the river. The experience of nearly three years presents a sad and melancholy contrast; you have done much for the seamen, by establishing a Seaman's Hospital, which, in spite of prejudice and unfair delay in sending patients to it, in the early stages of disease, has still given proof of the advantage it has been of to the shipping. Its expense may be considerably diminished if you destroy the source of the disease. A Board of Health, consisting of Medical Men and Members of the Court of Policy, ought, therefore, to be immediately appointed, to consider how that may best be accomplished.

While on this subject, I have again to draw your attention to the state of insane. There is neither space nor proper means of treatment afforded in the Colonial Hospital. It is reported to me by the Colonial Surgeon, that he has twenty patients in rooms, where accommodation is only adapted for the reception of four. These unhappy persons have every claim on your solicitude and compassion; they are from that portion of the population who now contribute largely to the taxation of the colony.

In preparing the estimates for the present year, I have it in command to exercise my undoubted right of rejecting from them any items which I may think unnecessary for the public service; as also of preventing the Combined Court from clogging with conditions their grants, or controlling the appropriation of such grants by resolutions. This I now state to prevent any misunderstanding hereafter—for when parties know the limits of their duty, there is every reason to hope that all just cause of disagreement may be obviated.

The complete union of Berbice with Demerara and Essequibo, cannot be said to exist, till there be only one estimate for the province. The sums already applied, and those that may yet be applied, for the redemption of the paper currency of Berbice, facilitate such an act of justice as to relieve your fellow-colonists in Berbice from their disproportionate taxation. I have not yet received an answer to the information conveyed in one of my despatches to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the sums necessary for the complete liquidation of the Berbice paper currency will be more than covered by the fines on the second deposits. I am advised that these belong of right to the crown—but I do not apprehend that any difficulties will arise to their being applied as I proposed, except from our discussions on the civil list.

Though the Secretary of State declined interfering in the arrangements made by members of the Mixed Commission at the Havannah, yet I am happy to say I have received a letter from the gentleman who acts for Mr. Madden, stating that he is disposed to follow my views. His letter shall be laid before you. I trust the obstacles to our receiving immigrants will be removed, by the favour of her Majesty's Government. It is your duty to be prepared at once for an influx of population—to provide a suitable building for their reception, outside the precincts of the town, with proper responsible medical and other officers for their general welfare throughout the colony: it is only by meeting the wishes of her Majesty's Government that you can expect your views to be favoured.

I have lately had occasion to visit the farthest settlement on the Berbice river: four or five hundred Indians frequent its borders; there is also a small scattered population of creoles long settled there, which becomes more dense towards the last settlement, two hundred miles from the sea; they complain of the Archdeacon Clergyman. I am authorized by the Archdeacon of the province to say, that if the colony will grant the two hundred pounds per annum for each of the three great rivers, the Bishop of the diocese will contribute an equal amount from the funds of the Church, to provide resident Clergymen on these

rivers. The only chance you have of making the rising generation of the aborigines permanently useful to the colony, is by religious and moral instruction. The creole population have a right to it, as most of them are tax-payers to the colony. The parents of 75 children, Creoles and Indians, took advantage of a late visit of a Clergyman of the Church of England, and had their offspring baptized; they were collected at a settlement at least 170 miles from the sea. Enable them to become Christians in deed as well as name. I am now prepared to proceed with the business of the session.

The *Post Ampt Gazette*, of Frankfurt, states that, on the morning of the 8th instant, the Ducal family of Coburg, and the whole court, met in grand ceremony in the chapel of the palace at divine service, and, at four in the afternoon, the ministers, the court, the high functionaries, the deputies of the states and towns of the Duchies of Coburg and Gotha, met in the hall of the throne, and the reigning duke and duchess, Prince Albert, Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, and their suite, having entered, the following proclamation was read aloud:—"By order of his Highness the Reigning Duke.—His Highness the Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, convinced of the sincere interest which his faithful subjects take in every thing concerning the dual house, has thought proper to call round him the deputies of the states, and the high functionaries, to announce the betrothal of his youngest son, Prince Albert, with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. His Highness is happy in being able to express his firm conviction that, with the noble qualities of heart and mind of her Majesty, this union will, with divine aid, secure the happiness of his son, who will consecrate all his efforts to his new country, but who, even when distant from his native country, will retain for it a profound sentiment of love and interest."

While the Prime Minister was reading this proclamation, the cannon of the fortress and the military bands announced this happy event to the people.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.—The *Temps* says that, in virtue of the ordinance regulating the employment of the 65,000 voted by the Chambers for the measures preparatory to abolition of slavery in the colonies, thirty-three priests are to be sent out, and thirteen chapels are to be established. The number of the *Frères de Ploemel* and the *Sœurs de St. Joseph* are to be increased to forty-five. There are also, it says, to be three new substitutes of Procureurs du Roi at Martinique, three at Guadalupe, two at Bourbon, and one at Cayenne, who are to be especially charged with the protection of the slaves.

(From the Shipping Gazette.)

The accounts received this week from the manufacturing districts are exceedingly gloomy and discouraging.

Failures are daily occurring amongst that class of houses that have been wholly or partially dependent on accommodation from the banks, in consequence of the high rate of discount so far exceeding the rate of profit, where any profit at all has been realized.—The measures which have been steadily pursued by the Bank of England for the contraction of the currency have, together with the turn matters have taken in the United States, at length seriously alarmed the joint-stock as well as the private bankers.

A great number of the shareholders of the joint-stock banks had been allowed to considerably overdraw their accounts, and in such cases a general system of curtailing their accommodation has been put in operation.

It has been obvious to the intelligent managers of the greater number of these institutions for some time past, that their customers must fall under the high rate of interest charged for money if the pressure was long continued, and the principle above noticed has been reluctantly adopted only from a conviction that it is not yet near a termination.

There is not the slightest appearance of any doubt or alarm being entertained about the safety of any of the joint-stock banks, and the measures adopted are to be considered purely defensive, to lessen the risk of making bad debts in the crash which many of them believe to be now inevitable. There is no appearance of the balance of trade with the continent of Europe, measuring commodity against commodity, turning in our favour, and with all the artificial efforts made by the Bank of England, it is with extreme difficulty the rates of exchange can be maintained in their present precarious position. The number of the labouring classes thrown out of employment is daily on the increase; and we are much mistaken if Parliament will not have sufficient occupation in grappling with practical questions immediately on its assembling, instead of dissipating the session on abstract questions which lead to no result.

The Pope is reported to be dying, and Cardinal Gregorio, who was named as his successor—the Red Sicilian as his enemies called him—is dead. They rejoice in his having so been balked of the popedom.

VIN DE BORDEAUX,

en barriques—à Vendre par

BEGUE & CIPRIANI.

18 Février, 1840.

Les sous-signes ont eu et offrent à vendre—

QUELQUES Douzaines de Claret d'Irlande supérieur, de Vin de Madère, de Sherry et de Porto

Porc, Bouff, Beurre, Riz, Savon, Sel, Cercles en bois, et

Planches de sape blanc,

AUSSEI,

Un lot de Chaudières à Sucre de Carron—et

20 Mulets de la Côte Ferme.

PORTER et COCKERTON.

Quai du Sud, 13 Février 1840.

A VENDRE ou échanger pour un *Maison* en ville, une *Maison* commode, construite en bon matériau, dans le quartier de St. Anne, avec Sept Quarrés de Terre, dont deux et demi en Savanne et Herbes de Guinée.

A vendre également un beau Taureau et un jeune Boeuf. S'adresser à l'office de cette feuille. 13 Février 1840.

DU PROGRES.

Jamais la nouveauté, l'inconstance, la mode, N'eurent dans plusieurs cas de si brillants succès. Comme on change d'habit, il est aussi commode. En ce tems, qu'on appelle "Epoque des Progrès," De mettre tout à neuf; et suivre les excès Des sots fabricateurs de plan et de méthode. On cite, à ce propos, un certain Professeur, So-disant très-habile et très-savant Auteur, Qui voulait expliquer quelques traits de l'histoire, Affirma, je ne sais d'après quel vieux bouquin, Dont il avait mûri, digéré le grimoire: Que "le moment citi, fatal au genre humain, "D'un déluge complet, couvrait toute la terre, "N'était absolument qu'un Conte imaginaire." Ignorant Géologue, il suivait le chemin Du roman Suranné hasardé par Voltaire. Et, poursuivant sa pointe, allant jusqu'à Jonas, En principe il posa, qu'il n'est point de baleine Dont la petite bouche ait pu tout d'une haleine Avaler un mortel, pour prendre son repas.

Les marmots ébahis, dans leur âme indévotée, Sans penser aux réquins, eurent ces arguments; Ainsi, se dirent-ils, notre Pasteur radote Quand il prêche; aujourd'hui, nous sommes plus savans.

Enseigner bien ou mal, sans raison, sans génie, C'est autant qu'il en faut pour apprendre à douter. Si le nouveau suffit pour se faire écouter, On peut aventurer des leçons de folie.

PORT D'ESPAGNE,

MARDI, 18 FEVRIER, 1840.

Nous avions annoncé il y a quelques mois, la saisie faite par Mr. Holmes, Collecteur de la Grenade, du Bateau l'*Experiment*, de la Trinidad; cette vexation illégale, sous prétexte qu'on avait embarqué de la chaux et des vivres de terre, sans permission, formalité qui n'avait pas été d'autre fois exigée, avait été rigoureusement maintenue, par la confiscation des objets et une amende, nonobstant tout ce que le propriétaire le Docteur Neilson et ses amis de la Grenade avaient pu représenter. Cette affaire portée par le Dr. Neilson aux Commissaires des Douanes de Sa Majesté, a tourné à la honte du Collecteur, qui a reçu de graves reproches dont on peut s'en former une idée par la conclusion d'une dépêche de Mr. C. Sewell, adressée au correspondant du Docteur Neilson à Londres, où après avoir annoncé que le Collecteur de la Grenade a reçu l'ordre de rendre la chaux et les ignames saisis—il y est dit "en même tems je vous informe que le Collecteur de la Grenade a été prévenu qu'il sera responsable de toutes les conséquences provenant de cette saisie, et de l'indemnité en faveur du Dr. Neilson, pour toutes les pertes qu'il a pu éprouver par la saisie illégale de son bâtiment, et de sa conduite (le Collecteur) en cette occasion."

"Signé C. S.

"Hotel des Douanes, 18 Dec."

Dans la Séance du Conseil du 7 Février, on a communiqué une lettre intéressante de Mr. W. H. Burnley, adressée à Lord Russell, Secrétaire des Colonies. Ce document relatif à l'émigration offre des observations lumineuses sur les avantages immenses que la Trinidad peut obtenir en favorisant l'arrivée des Cultivateurs étrangers, principalement de ceux qui peuvent supporter le climat, tels qui sont en grand nombre aux Etats Unis, où la plupart sont contrariés par les saisons et leur existence civile. Leur nombre d'après le rapport de Mr. Burnley ne s'élève pas à moins de 500000 —et en admettant qu'une portion de ce nombre ne fut pas disposée à changer de situation, on peut compter sur une grande quantité qui n'hésiteront pas à venir habiter un pays où les occupations et le climat se réunissent en leur faveur. Beaucoup d'Africains ou descendants d'Africains, qui se trouvent également à la nouvelle Ecosse, ont été indiqués par Mr. Burnley sous le même rapport, ce qui donne lieu de croire que le gouvernement de Sa Majesté, bien informé des ressources du pays et des avantages que les émigrants peuvent y trouver, prendra en considération un objet d'une telle importance, qui peut non seulement augmenter considérablement les produits de la colonie, et la consommation des objets de la métropole; mais encore par la même raison, donner une plus grande extension aux relations commerciales et aux revenus publics. Mr. Burnley soumet également à l'examen du Lord Secrétaire des Colonies; s'il ne conviendrait pas de transporter les Africains pris sur les bâtiments en contravention, dans les Colonies Anglaises, plutôt que les livrer à la Havane et au Brésil, où des commissions mixtes après les avoir libérés, les distribuent aux habitants, qui ne tiennent pas souvent à leurs promesses, et en disposent comme il est à craindre, d'une manière opposée aux intentions des capteurs.

Une Bulle du Pape Gregoire XVI, en date du 3 Decembre 1839, abolit le commerce d'esclaves noirs. Le Saint Père rappelle les diverses recommandations faites par plusieurs de ses prédécesseurs, pour mettre un frein "à cette cruelle cupidité des marchands Chrétiens." Il reproche par son autorité Apostolique un trafic indigne du nom Chrétien, et prohibe et interdit par cette même autorité à tout individu Ecclesiastique ou Laïque de défendre ou protéger ce commerce d'esclave; ni de publier ou dire en aucune manière publiquement ou en particulier, rien qui soit contraire à l'admonition qui est donnée."

Cette Bulle principalement dirigée contre l'obstination du Portugal et du Brésil, fera sans doute plus d'effet que toutes croisades possibles.

PARIS.

NOUVELLES DIVERSES.

On écrit de New-York que la prochaine élection à la présidence des Etats-Unis agite les esprits. Plusieurs candidats se présentent pour disputer à M. Van Buren sa réélection. Le parti démocratique votera pour lui; les whigs se prononcent en général pour M. Henri Clay. Cependant deux autres candidats le général Harrison et le général Scott se mettent sur les rangs. Ce dernier est porté par un tiers-parti qui se qualifie d'indépendant. Les whigs, pour empêcher une division qui leur serait fatale ont nommé des délégués qui doivent se réunir le 5 décembre à Harrahsburg, afin de choisir parmi les trois candidats, Clay, Harrison et Scott, celui qui réunira le plus grand nombre de suffrages, afin de l'opposer à Van Buren.

L'élection du président sera vivement contestée, car les forces électorales des deux partis se balanceront à peu près, si la question politique ne se complique pas de la question des banques.

— A la première nouvelle des désastres causés par l'irruption des Arabes dans la Mitidja, et sans attendre les propositions du gouverneur-général de l'Algérie, le ministre de la guerre s'est empressé de mettre à sa disposition les sommes nécessaires pour réparer autant que possible, les malheurs et les pertes occasionnés par la guerre. Il a recommandé, en même temps, d'imprimer une plus grande activité à tous les travaux publics dont l'exécution pouvait se continuer avec sécurité, afin de procurer du travail aux colons et cultivateurs forcés d'abandonner momentanément la plaine.

— On porte à 12 millions seulement le chiffre total de la population espagnole.

— Hier a été célébré à l'église de Saint-Rock le mariage de M. le comte Albert de Resseguier fils d'un de nos poètes les plus distingués, le comte Jules de Resseguier, avec Mlle d'Anglade.

A l'occasion de la promulgation, du hatti-schirf, œuvre de lord Palmerston, accomplie par les soins de lord Ponsonby, nous avons fait connaître que l'influence anglaise était toute-puissante à Constantinople, où l'argent britannique était largement répandu et utilement employé. Nous avons dit que Reschid-Pacha, qui était parti de France avec des sentiments entièrement favorables au vice-roi d'Egypte, avait changé complètement d'opinions et adopté toutes celles du cabinet anglais, au rebours de Khosrew-Pacha qui est revenu de ses préventions contre Mehmed-Ali. Aujourd'hui, nous ajouterons, d'après des informations qui nous parviennent que l'Angleterre a su habilement placer, par l'intermédiaire de Reschid-Pacha, auprès de notre ambassadeur à Constantinople, en qualité de *mic-mandar*, un jeune Grec qui remplissait ici auprès de l'ambassade turque les fonctions de premier secrétaire. Nous voulons parler de Vogorides, fils du prince de Samos, qui est loin d'avoir laissé à Paris des souvenirs de nature à donner une haute opinion de sa conduite et de son caractère. Ce n'est, nous assure-t-on, que d'après les indications, les notes et les avis de ce jeune Grec, agent à la solde de l'Angleterre, que se conduit M. le comte de Pontois. Nous voulons encore en douter, nous qui savons à quoi nous en tenir sur le prince de Samos et sur son fils.

National: "MM. de Rothschild ont accordé trois ans de délai à la banque des Etats-Unis; ils échangeront 22 millions 500 mille francs d'espèces contre des dépôts de billets émis par les principales banques de l'Union; et il y a peu de temps, la banque de Londres sollicitait 50 millions de l'établissement public le plus riche du monde en numéraire, n'a pu les obtenir que pour trois mois, et en donnant la multiple garantie de forts dépôts de rentes anglaises et des premières maisons de banque de Paris. L'opération annoncée par le *Courier* aura donc pour premier résultat de placer, quant aux crédits, la banque de Philadelphie au niveau des banques les plus importantes de l'Europe. Mais là ne doivent pas s'arrêter les fruits de l'opération que vient de conclure cet établissement; les crises pour ainsi dire annuelles qui ébranlaient le crédit américain deviendront probablement moins soudaines et plus rares; non seulement les transactions de tout ce peuple de commerçants, d'industriels et de cultivateurs qui couvre le sol de l'Union, recevront une activité nouvelle; mais une partie de cet emprunt se reversera sur l'Europe et viendra profiter à notre commerce d'exportation. Il n'est pas impossible par exemple, que Lyon, où la moitié de la population ouvre mendie aujourd'hui faute de travail, et dont la fabrique est engagée avec les Etats-Unis pour des sommes considérables, ce ressentie bientôt les effets de cette transaction.

"C'est la première fois que la maison Rothschild dispose de sa puissance financière au profit d'un établissement situé hors d'Europe."

A VENDRE.

NEUF Quartiers de Terre, connus sous le nom de *Sine Qua Non*, situés à l'Est du bas du morne Naparima. S'adresser à WM. URICH.

12 Février 1840.

AVIS.

LE soussigné ayant ouvert un Office, Rue Queen, près du Bureau de la Douane, offre ses services comme Agent, pour traiter des affaires dans cette partie, et se chargera de faire l'entrée et l'expédition des Batiments, et de faire toutes les pièces nécessaires pour faciliter le débarquement et l'embarquement des marchandises. Sa rétribution sera très modérée, et son assiduité ponctuelle.

THOMAS F. GOULD.
Port d'Espagne, 13 Février 1840.

POUR LIVERPOOL.

Le Barque ISABELLA, A 1,
Capitaine Edward Thorpe;
Ayant la plus grande partie de son
Fret engagé, elle sera promptement
expédiée. Pour Fret ou Passage, ayant de
emmenagements supérieurs, s'adresser à
HENRY MURPHY.
Quai du Sud, 12 Février 1840.

CROIL, TAYLOR et Co.

Ont reçu par la *Cleopatra*—
20 PETITES Crates de Fayence, très con-
venables pour les détaillants
30 Frequins et 10 demi Beurres, fort poid
Brandy en fûts, 1ère qualité
Savon en caisses

Et par l'*Isabella* de Londres—
Chapeaux fins en castor pour hommes, Pendules
Germain, Fleurs Artificielles, etc.
13 Février 1840.

LES soussignés offrent à vendre, à leurs entre-
pôts respectifs de Planches, le chargement du
Brick *Georgia*, U. S.,

CHEVRONS P. P.

Sciés à la vapeur,
31,000 Sciés à la vapeur 3 x 4 P. P. Chevrons
32,000 Dito 4 x 4 dito
20,000 Dito 4 x 5 dito
10,000 Dito 4 x 6 dito
17,000 Dito 5 x 5 dito
8,000 Dito 5 x 6 dito
18,000 Dito Planches de 3 poud
5,000 Large Madriers de 1 dito
CRABTREE et SCOTT.
PORTER et COCKERTON.
Quai du Sud, 13 Février 1840.

AVIS.

TOUTES personnes ayant des demandes à
faire contre feu William Thornhill, sont in-
vitées à les présenter au soussigné avant le 15 du
mois prochain.
HENRY THORNHILL.
13 Février 1840.

A LOUER

L'HABITATION Santa Trinidad, située à
Savanna Grande. La possession en sera
donnée le premier Juillet prochain. On peut visi-
ter la propriété en s'adressant à Mr. W. H. Gould,
et les informations seront obtenues au Comptoir de
CRABTREE et SCOTT.
Quai du Sud, 12 Février 1840.

MARCHANDISES SECCHES,
Provisions, et Fournitures de Navires.

LES soussignés ont l'honneur d'annoncer qu'ils
ont en ce moment un assortiment considérable
de
Marchandises Sèches, Provisions, et Fourni-
tures de Navires,
qu'ils offrent à vendre à des conditions avan-
tageuses pour du comptant, et parmi lesquelles
sont les suivantes—
40 Barriques XX Porter de Londres
27 Quartaux vieux Vin supérieur de Sherry, ex-
porté de Xeres
Porc en barils et demi barils
Jambons de toutes grosseurs do.
Langues de bœuf en quarts
Langues de porc en do.
Harengs Lochfine en quarts
Sucre raffiné en fûts (petites formes)
Beurre en fréquins et demi fréquins
Sel de table raffiné en paquet de 2 livres
Farine en barils et demi barils
Sardine en boîtes de 1 et 2 livres
Pois fendus, Orge perlé, Sagou, en jarres et boîtes
Huîtres en pots de 1 et 2 pintes
Saumon en 1 et 2 livres; Carottes en pots de 2 do.
Thé fin et Biscuits en boîtes
Ciment Romain en barils et boîtes de ferblanc
Peinture, Huile de peinture, et Terébenthine
Brosses de peintres, etc.
Un assortiment complet d'Outils de Charpentiers,
Maçons, Ferrements, etc.
On approvisionnera le magasin de la campagne
à des conditions avantageuses.
GRAY, ROXBURGH, SPRUNT et Co.
11 Février 1840.

AVIS.

TOUTS les Comptes dus aux soussignés jus-
qu'au 31 Décembre dernier (dont plusieurs
sont très anciens), de même ceux dus à Mr. George
Pantin, individuellement, devront être réglés au
1er Mars prochain ou avant.
PANTIN, FRERES.
Rue King, 10 Février 1840.

LES soussignés font maintenant débarquer à
San Fernando, une partie du chargement du
London, de St. André, consistant en

Planches et Madriers de sape blanc
Et AISSANTES de Cèdre,
Qu'ils offrent à des prix réduits pour un prompt
paiement. S'adresser à Mr. John Fleming, sur
les lieux, ou ici à

CRABTREE et SCOTT.
Quai du Sud, 10 Février 1840.

SAN FERNANDO.

Marchandises Sèches et Provi-
sions.

LES soussignés recommandent aux habitants de
Naparima l'avis de leur assortiment actuel en
Marchandises Sèches et Provisions
de premières qualités, récemment importées
d'Angleterre, et à bon marché pour du comptant.
ALEX. SPRUNT et Co.
11 Février 1840.

San Fernando Dispensary.

LES soussignés ont l'honneur d'informer les
habitants de Naparima, qu'ils ont ouvert de
nouveau le susdit établissement pour la vente de

Medicaments patenté et soignés,
Perfumerie, etc.

Ils espèrent par leur assiduité et leur exactitude
mériter la continuation de leurs pratiques.
GOODER et BUTTER.
San Fernando, 10 Février 1840.

A VENDRE AUX ENCHERES
PUBLIQUES.

A l'Office de l'Encan, Jeudi 20 du courant,
La Barque bien connue le
LIMA PACKET.
actuellement mouillée dans le golfe.

Le susdit bâtiment est dans le meilleur état,
jaugeant 211 Tonneaux, et bien pourvu en Voiles,
Manœuvres, Provisions, et pouvant être expédié
tel qu'il est maintenant à l'ancre.
Un Inventaire du bâtiment peut être vu au Ma-
gasin de Messrs. Jamieson, Ramsays et Co., où
l'on connaît les conditions de paiement de la
vente. On peut visiter le bâtiment tous les jours
jusqu'au moment de l'adjudication.

HENRY GRAHAM,
Dep. Ven. Master.

11 Février 1840.

OFFICE DU CAPITAINE DE PORT.

ON donna avis à ceux que cela concerne, pro-
priétaires ou chargés de la Gabarre, en ce
moment submergée à la maison de la Poissonnerie,
que s'ils ne l'enlèvent pas d'ici elle se trouve, dans
le délai d'une semaine, elle sera retirée à leur
frais, étant un encombrement pour la rade.

ROWLEY HILL STEWART,
Capitaine de Port.

PERDU, une Obligation souscrite par Francis-
cisco Llanos, pour la somme de \$217, pay-
able dans tout le courant d'Avril prochain, à l'ordre
du soussigné, et endossée par lui.
Une récompense sera accordée à qui la lui re-
mettra, cette Obligation n'ayant pas été négociée.
Le public en est prévenu afin que personne ne la
prenne qu'offerte par le soussigné lui-même.
P. J. ESPINOSA.

11 Février 1840.

ROUES DE CABROUETS.

LES soussignés à quelques Paires, solidement
confectionnées, de

Roues de Cabrouets,

dont il disposera à bon marché pour du comptant.
PHILIP LEWIS.

Vis-à-vis l'Eglise de la Trinité,
7 Février 1840.

RECU par le *Blackallier*, la *Science*, l'*Hanover*,
et le *Eord Dalhousie*—

1,000 Caisses SAVON,

PORTER en barils—et
Un assortiment considérable de

Vêtements et de Souliers.

JARDINE, HERIOT et Co.
3 Février 1840.

Trinidad Academy,

54, Rue Park, Maison du Dr. M'Gowan.

MR. H. MARQUAND a l'honneur de
prévenir les Habitants de cette île,
qu'il peut encore recevoir quelques élèves
dans son établissement.

CONDITIONS.

Gourds.
Pensionnaires..... 18
Demi Pensionnaires..... 8 & 9 } par mois.
Externes au dessus de 10 ans..... 6
Idem au dessous..... 4
Les Pensionnaires paient 3 mois d'avance.
10 Février 1840.

CALDWELL et CAMERON

ONT reçu par le *Cheshire Witch*, de Glasgou,
un assortiment frais de
Chapeaux Castor de toutes qualités pour hommes,
jeunes gens, et enfants
Bottes et Souliers, etc.
Et quelques Tableaux à l'huile, avec cadres dorés
Rue King, 1er Février 1840.

LES soussignés ont transporté leur Magasin à
celui limitrophe de Mr. G. de la Sauvagerie,
où ils offrent à vendre les articles ci après men-
tionnés qu'ils ont reçus en consignation—

Pale et fort Ale en fûts
Riz des Indes; Brandy en fûts
Genièvre Schiedam en boîtes
Beurre en fréquins
Vins de Tenerife, de Madère, Sherry, et Muscat,
en quarteaux

Ils attendent journellement par l'*Eliza Williams*,
un assortiment bien choisi de

Marchandises Sèches

Et de COUTELLERIE.

HART et LUCAS.
Rue King, 10 Février 1840.

AVIS.

LE SOUSSIGNÉ ayant engagé le service d'un
certain nombre de bons ouvriers, entrepren-
dra toute espèce de

MACONNERIE

en ville à des conditions très modérées. Le tra-
vail sera fait d'une manière solide, et il fournira lui
même les matériaux.

Il a aussi à vendre à bon marché

Chaux vive et Chaux à batre
en barils pleins, au four à chaux de M. Feu-
trier, près de la barrière.

ANT. ALEX. PIERRE.
Port d'Espagne, 4 Février 1840.

AVIS.

LE soussigné ayant dans les environs de
Maturin, Cent Cinquante beaux

MULETS,

et Trente Paires de BŒUFS
DE TRAIT,

destinés pour la Trinidad, prie les personnes
qui auront besoin de ces animaux, de faire
leurs demandes d'avance, en s'adressant à Mr.
A. Ambard, son chargé d'affaires.

JN. JUTAUX.
Maturin, 1er Novembre, 1839.

AVIS.

UNE adresse de félicitation des habitants de
cette colonie, à Son Excellence Sir Henry
G. Macleod, est déposée à l'Office du Standard,
pour recevoir des Signatures. Les Soussignés
sont invités à se réunir, Lundi 24 du courant, à
midi, au Friendship Hôtel, à l'effet de nommer
une Députation pour présenter l'adresse à Son
Excellence à son arrivée.
12 Février 1840:

A VENDRE OU A LOUER

L'Habitation LAS CUEVAS,

Sur la Côte du Nord,
CONTENANT 400 Quartiers de Terre,
propre à toute sorte de culture; elle
était précédemment consacrée à une sucrerie,
avec moulin à eau. Elle est aujourd'hui plan-
tée en 25,000 arbres de Cacao et de Bananiers
en abondance, en plein rapport; une Maison
à loger, une Case à cacao, et autres Batimens
nécessaires.

Une personne industrielle et pratique,
avec un modique capital, et 12 à 15 travail-
leurs, pourrait être assurée d'un revenu de
500 fanegues de Cacao, d'après l'état actuel
de la culture.

On donnera des termes avantageux, et des
informations seront obtenues en s'adressant
au Député Directeur de l'Encan, Rue King.
Bureau de l'Encan, 29 Oct. 1839.

A VENDRE.

UNE HABITATION avec Cacao et
Cafiers, à la Côte Ferme, province de
Venezuela, Quartier de la Point-à-Pierre et
Vallée d'Yoco, contenant Cent vingt Carrés
de Terre, sur lesquels se trouvent 1000 pieds
de Cacao, 4000 de Cafiers et 9000 pieds
de Bananes; avec Batiment, Troupeau et un
Domestique. Pour plus d'informations s'ad-
dresser à Mr. John Simpson, sur la propriété
ou à

JOHN CLANAHAN.

Port d'Espagne, 6 Décembre, 1839.

LE soussigné établi à la Trinité dans le but
d'expédier en Europe, de la substance
filamenteuse dite de Bananier ou de Figuier,
paiera comptant les livraisons qui lui se-
ront faites, dans les prix et conditions ci-après.

Cinq Gourdes rondes pour cent arbres de Ba-
nanier ou Figuier, coupés à six pouces de terre,
ayant déjà produit leur fruits, et dans leur
état naturel; tronc et feuilles compris. Et trois
Shillings Sterling pour chaque centaine de
livres, de cette même substance, mais passée
au moulin et entièrement desséchée au soleil.
Pour plus amples renseignements s'adresser
No. 11, East Corner Brunswick-square.

FREMENDITY.

31 Janvier 1840.

EL labajo firmado, establecido en la isla de
la Trinidad, en la intencion de despa-
char a Europe, la substancia filamentoza de
los arboles de Platanos y de Cambures, pagara
en plata contada, la cantidad que entregaren
de los dichos objetos, en los precios y condi-
ciones siguientes.

Cinco Douros redondos por cada cien
Arboles de Platanos ó Cambures, Cortados a
seis pulgadas fuera de la tierra, Habiendo ya
producido sus frutos, y en su estado natural.
Los troncos con sus joxas untos.

Y tres shillings sterling por cada cien Li-
bras, de este misma substancia, pero pasada
en el molino y secada al sol.

Y por se quieren mas informaciones se deri-
geran al no 11, en la Esquina de l'est, plaza
de Brunswick.

FREMENDITY.

31 Enero 1840.

A VENDRE.

Le Brick fin voilier, très connu,
SPHEROID,
de 254 tons;

Chargeant environ 400 Boucauts de Sucre.—Pour
informations s'adresser au soussigné.

D. FORBES SUTHERLAND.

St. Vincent, 31 Janvier 1840.

POUR LONDRES,

Pour partir le 10 du mois prochain, la
Barque fine voilière
SAINT GEORGE;

A de la place pour quelques Boucauts de Sucre ou
Melasse, on léger Fret.

GRAY, ROXBURGH, SPRUNT et Co.
Port d'Espagne, 4 Février 1840.

POUR GREENOCK,

Le Brigantin fin voilier
Hanover,

A 1, doublé en cuivre, Capitaine Robert
Shedden.

Ayant une grande partie de son chargement en-
gagé, sera promptement expédié.—S'adresser à

GRAY, ROXBURGH, SPRUNT et Co.
4 Février 1840.

POUR FRET OU CHARTE,

Le Brick fin voilier
SCOTIA,

Capitaine Caldwell;
Pret à prendre Chargeant.—S'adresser à

GRAY, LOSH et Co.
Wharf de la Rue Richmond,
31 Janvier 1840.

POUR CHARTE,

Le beau Brick
EARL OF DALHOUSIE,
De 222 Tonneaux,
Capitaine Alexandre Watt.

S'adresser à DENNISTOUN et Co.
10 Février 1840.

POUR LONDRES,

Le Brick très fin voilier
GREENOCK, A 1,
Capitaine Mercer;

Ayant commencé à charger, et une grande partie
de son chargement engagé, sera immédiatement
expédié.—Pour Fret ou Passage s'adresser au
Capitaine à bord ou à
WM. CUNNINGHAM et Co.
King Wharf, 7 Février 1840.

A PARTIR DANS LE MOIS ACTUEL

Pour Cork.
La Barque neuve de première classe
Countess of Durham,
Doublée et chevillée en Cuivre.

Il y a de la place pour 50 Boucauts de Sucre, s'ils
sont adressés à leurs amis.—Pour Fret ou Pas-
sage s'adresser à

DARRACOTT, ADAMS et Co.
4 Février 1840.

POUR LONDRES

La Barque
James Cruickshank,
A 1.

Capitaine JOHN YOUNG;
Partira vers le milieu de Mars.—Pour Fret
ou Passage s'adresser au Capitaine Young ou à

PORTER et COCKERTON.
Quai du Sud, 23 Janvier 1840.

POUR GREENOCK,

Le Navire A 1 **HELEN,**
Capitaine Nichol;

Est en chargement et sera bientôt ex-
pédié.—Pour Fret ou Passage, ayant de bons em-
menagements, s'adresser au Capitaine à bord, ou à
DENNISTOUN et Co.

Rue King, 10 Février 1840.

POUR GLASCOU,

Le Brick fin voilier A 1 **CHILMARK,**
Capitaine G. Penney;

Sera expédié bientôt.—Pour Fret ou
Passage, ayant de bons emmenagements, s'adresser
au Capitaine à bord, ou à

DENNISTOUN et Co.

10 Février 1840.

POUR BRISTOL

La Barque **POMONA, A. 1.**
Capitaine Thomas Smith;

Sera expédiée en Avril.—Pour
Fret ou Passage s'adresser au Ca-
pitaine Smith ou à

PORTER et COCKERTON.

Quai du Sud, 23 Janvier 1840.

POUR GREENOCK

Premier bâtiment garanti,
La barque neuve, fine voilière, con-
struction Anglaise,
MEDORA,

Capitaine Robert Arthur;
Sera immédiatement expédiée pour léger Fret
et Passage, ayant d'emmenagements supérieurs,
s'adresser à

GREGOR TURNBULL.

Marine Square, 20 Janvier 1840.

POUR LONDRES,

La Barque **John Pirie,**
Capitaine John Skeene;

Sera expédiée de bonne heure l'année pro-
chaine.—Pour Fret ou Passage s'adresser à

CRABTREE et SCOTT.

Quai du Sud, 23 Décembre 1839.

POUR CLYDE,

Premier Bâtiment,
Le Brick fin voilier **Claudine,**
Capitaine Paul;

Sera expédiée dans le courant du
mois prochain.—Le Fret sera pris
à bas prix, et on payera comptant pour la
Denrée de bonne qualité.—S'adresser au Ca-
pitaine, ou à

GRAY, ROXBURGH, SPRUNT et Co.
17 Décembre 1839.

King Wharf, 3 Février 1840.

Avances sur la Denrée.

LES soussignés feront des avances libérales sur
le Sucre, la Melasse, le Café, et le Cacao,
consignées à leurs amis, Messrs. Barclay, Bro-
thers, et Co., de Londres,